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Annual Labor Market

# Information Report

## Program Year 1986

State of Michigan

# ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

PROGRAM YEAR 1986
(July 1986 through June 1987)

MICHIGAN

Prepared by

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
Bureau of Research and Statistics
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## PREFACE

This Annual Planning Information Report, published by the Michigan Employment Security Commission, Bureau of Research and Statistics, is an attempt to fulfill many of the data needs required by local planners. This report contains standardized information which is comparable with that prepared for the other service delivery areas in Michigan. Data prepared by MESC is published along with information from other agencies in an attempt to provide area planners with an awareness of the broad range of information which is currently available for local planning purposes. The report's appendices contain specially prepared information tables intended to be used in conjunction with other data and narrative portions of this report.

This information was developed to meet the Michigan Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment and Economic Development's current planning guidelines and is the most comprehensive fiscal year data currently available. The MESC Labor Market Analysis staff utilized various data resources to estimate or project area planning information. In order to facilitate the use of this package, sections on table descriptions and glossary of terms are included. Data limitations, interpretation, and application are discussed in the table description section. User questions and suggestions are welcome.

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# I. AREA PROFILE

## A. Area Description

Michigan is divided into two peninsulas by the Straits of Mackinac and is bordered by four of the five Great Lakes, the states of Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin and the Canadian Province of Ontario. In terms of land area, Michigan is the 23rd largest state but its coastline is second only to Alaska. Michigan's aquatic scenery consists of a 3,000 mile shoreline that extends along the Great Lakes, and inland lakes that exceed 11,000 in number. In addition to 6.4 million acres of public forests, the state's 14,000 campsites and 83 parks and recreational areas have made Michigan a popular vacation-land in which billions of tourist dollars are spent annually.

The two peninsulas of Michigan are connected by the five mile long Mackinac Bridge, the third longest suspension span in the United States. The Upper Peninsula is rich in iron ore, copper and other minerals. The Lower Peninsula also has vast natural resources (oil, natural gas and salt), however, primary economic activity is centered around automobile manufacturing. Although efforts have been made toward industrial diversification, the transportation equipment industry and its vast network of supplier plants continue to form the mainstay of the state's economy.

Michigan consists of 83 counties, which are grouped into 64 labor market areas (LMA's), of which 12 are defined as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Lansing, the state's legislative capital and fifth largest city, is centrally located in the southern portion of the Lower Peninsula. Detroit, the state's commercial capital and largest city with a population of 1.2 million, is situated in the southeastern corner of the Lower Peninsula. With the central administrative offices of the three largest automakers and numerous factories and auto-related facilities, the Detroit metropolitan area is the focal point of manufacturing and trade activity in the state.

## B. Area Economic Overview

This overview represents a summary of several narrative sections of the Annual Planning Information Report for Michigan. These sections include population, labor force trends and employment developments by industry and occupation. The overview is intended to put into perspective some of the major labor market forces which impact the area economy. Note that many of the statistical estimates given in this report are given on a JTPA Program Year, (PY), basis. The most recent Program Year, PY 1984, ran from July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985. The current Program Year, PY 1985, runs from July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

Michigan's recent population developments indicate a possible decline in its future labor supply as well as changes in its geographic and demographic compositions. Overall, the state's population has declined approximately 2 percent from its 1980 level, with the loss primarily

concentrated in the larger metropolitan areas, especially in and around their central cities. The state's overall population on average grew older, which indicates a relatively greater amount of job replacement demand due to retirements during the 1980's than any time in the recent past.

Some other important characteristics which impact labor force composition are race, family structure and income. Michigan's racial makeup includes a higher proportion of whites and blacks than nationwide, while other minority races are less represented.

A significant proportion of Michigan's households are headed by women (17.1%), with black native americans and hispanics more likely than average to have female-headed households. In addition, data on Michigan's families below poverty indicate a relatively greater incidence of poverty among black, native american and hispanic families.

Despite the state's continuing double-digit unemployment, the current labor market situation is significantly improved over 1982 recessionary levels. Between 1982 and 1984, the total number of employed persons in the state increased significantly, by 7.1 percent, while the labor force expanded by nearly 2 percent. Since employment increases outpaced labor force increases, the number of unemployed persons fell substantially. This trend is expected to continue. Between PY 1984 and PY 1986, only marginal labor force and employment growth are anticipated. Consequently, the unemployment rate should edge down from 10.5 percent in PY 1984 to 10.4 percent in PY 1986.

Chapter III, Employment Structure and Developments, provides the planner with additional information essential in the development of effective employment and training programs. This chapter identifies current area industry employment structure and trends, and assesses the impact of these trends on occupational demand.

An examination of the data shows that 55 percent of the state's private nonagricultural employment is concentrated in ten industries. Although the auto and directly auto-related industries continue to comprise a significant part of total private employment, over half of the state's top-ten employing industries are in the service-producing sector.

Industries targeted for training programs generally should be those experiencing employment growth over both the long and short-run period, since payroll expansion will have been more continuous and external recruiting to fill expansion needs will be taking place. Examination of data on industry projections as well as long and short-run employment trends indicate ten industry groupings with favorable employment opportunities. Most of these industries are in the service producing sector.

Industries considered as most favorable include department stores, miscellaneous retail trade, eating and drinking places, business services, legal services, other professional services and social services.

Industry staffing patterns data can be used to analyze potential occupational employment impacts of industry growth. Job growth experienced by an industry, given its occupational staffing, should result in some expansion in the employment of the more prominent occupations within the industry. An initial list of occupations with good employment and training potential may be developed using industry employment growth data and occupational staffing patterns. For Michigan, some of the more prominent occupations in this initial list include secretaries, guards, janitors and sales workers.

Final selection of occupations appropriate for employment and training, however, should be developed from a broad range of information, including supply to demand relationships, replacement demand, education-training requirements, licensing requirements, starting wage rates and expected annual income.

C. Area Population Trends

Population developments in a local area have important implications for current and future employment and training policy. The size and age distribution of an area's population is a major influence on its labor supply. Michigan's recent population developments point to a possible decline in its future labor supply. Michigan's population in 1980 totaled 9,262,078. Although this represented a 4.4 percent increase from the 1970 level, recent population estimates show a decrease. In 1984, the state's population was 9,075,000, which represents a 2 percent decline from the 1980 level.

Recent population developments have been adversely affected by the state's ailing economy. Overall, the state's population loss can be attributed to the severe economic recession between 1980 and 1983. Double-digit unemployment rates which began in 1980 continue to plague the state. Recent IRS and driver's license data indicate that the state has experienced a significant decline in in-migration which, coupled with a relatively smaller increase in out-migration, has led to population loss in the state through fewer people moving in than moving out. The population declines are expected to moderate as the state slowly recovers from double-digit unemployment.

TABLE I.A

TOTAL POPULATION

| | 1970 | 1980 | PERCENT CHANGE 1970-80 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 203,302,031 | 226,545,805 | 11.4 |
| Michigan | 8,875,083 | 9,262,078 | 4.4 |

Source: U. S. Census, 1970 and 1980

The loss of population has been concentrated primarily in the state's larger metropolitan areas, especially in and around their central cities. Counties experiencing significant population declines between 1980 and 1984 include Wayne, Saginaw, Macomb, Oakland, Genesee, and Berrien.

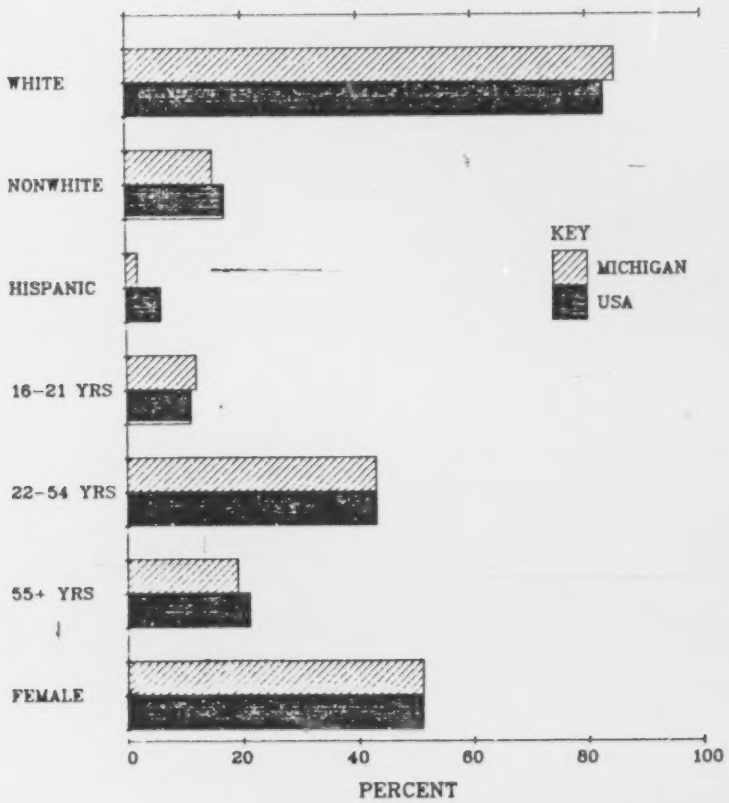
Despite population declines in some of Michigan's larger metropolitan areas, other large metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas have been gaining population at comparatively faster rates. Counties

experiencing significant population increases between 1980 and 1984 include Kent, Ottawa, Kalamazoo, Allegan, Montcalm, Grand Traverse, Midland and Roscommon.

Information on the racial and ethnic composition of an area's population and family structure is important to understanding racial and ethnic differences in median family income, poverty and eligibility for income-conditioned programs such as JTPA Title II. Data on the racial and ethnic characteristics of the population and of households are presented in the following tables.

FIGURE 1

MICHIGAN & UNITED STATES
PERCENT OF SPECIAL GROUPS TO TOTAL POPULATION
1980




Michigan's racial makeup includes a higher proportion of whites and blacks than nationwide while other minority races are less represented. Michigan's 1980 racial distribution was 85 percent white, 13 percent black and 2 percent other races, compared to the national distribution of 83 percent white, 12 percent black and 5 percent other races. The state's hispanic population, at almost 2 percent of total, is

TABLE I.B

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
1980*

MICHIGAN

| | 1980 | PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION | 9262078 | 100.0 |
| SEX | | |
| Male | 4514957 | 48.7 |
| Female | 4747121 | 51.3 |
| RACE/ETHNIC(1) | | |
| White | 7893278 | 85.2 |
| Black | 1197177 | 12.9 |
| Native American | 44919 | 0.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 62641 | 0.7 |
| Other | 64063 | 0.7 |
| Hispanic | 157626 | 1.7 |

*SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION

(1) Note: 1970 and 1980 Census detail for racial categories is not comparable due to differences in enumeration procedures.

significantly less well represented than it is nationally, at 6.4 percent.

The changing age structure of the state's population is another demographic development with important implications for future labor force trends and replacement demands for workers.

Between 1970 and 1980, the state's overall population on average grew older. During this period, as the birth rate declined, the 1940-50 "baby boom" population reached prime working age. The 22-54 age group's proportion increased from 39 to 43 percent of total population, the 55+ age group increased from 17 to 19 percent and the 16-21 age group increased from approximately 11 to 12 percent. These developments indicate the state is likely to experience a relatively greater amount of job replacement demand due to retirements during the 1980's than any time in the recent past. In addition, relatively greater labor force growth should occur in the 22-54 age group.

TABLE I.C

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE
MICHIGAN

| AGE GROUP | 1970 PERCENT | 1980 PERCENT |
|---|---|---|
| Under 10 | 19.5 | 15.2 |
| 10-13 | 8.8 | 6.9 |
| 14-15 | 4.4 | 3.7 |
| 16-17 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| 18-19 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| 20-21 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| 16-21 | 10.9 | 11.7 |
| 22-24 | 4.6 | 5.7 |
| 25-34 | 12.1 | 16.4 |
| 35-44 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| 45-54 | 11.3 | 10.1 |
| 55-64 | 8.5 | 9.3 |
| 65+ | 8.5 | 9.8 |

Source: 1980 Census

If labor force participation rates remain unchanged, then a declining population in the under 17 age group will mean that relatively fewer labor force entrants will need to be absorbed by the Michigan job market in the late 1980's.

During March 1980, there were 2,404,910 Michigan households. Of this total 410,746 households, or 17.1 percent, were headed by females. The share of Michigan households headed by women varies sharply by racial and ethnic group. Of all white, non-hispanic households in this state, only 13.3 percent are headed by women. Among black, native american and hispanic households, the ratio rises to 44.4 percent, 27.3 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively.

Other data detailing family poverty by race and ethnic characteristics indicate a relatively greater incidence of poverty among black, native american and hispanic families. In addition, more than half of the families with income below the poverty level are headed by females.

TABLE I.D

MICHIGAN HOUSEHOLDS

| | TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | FEMALE HOUSEHOLDS | PERCENT FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,404,910 | 410,746 | 17.1 |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 2,069,993 | 275,766 | 13.3 |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 277,809 | 123,297 | 44.4 |
| Native American (Non-Hispanic) | 9,912 | 2,710 | 27.3 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic) | 12,559 | 1,368 | 10.9 |
| Other (Non-Hispanic) | 927 | 96 | 10.4 |
| Hispanic | 33,710 | 7,509 | 22.3 |

Source: 1980 Census

TABLE I.E

MICHIGAN FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY

| | TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY | PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES | PERCENT FEMALE WITH NO HUSBAND PRESENT |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 198,391 | 8.2 | 54.5 |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 124,306 | 6.0 | 43.5 |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 65,015 | 23.4 | 76.2 |
| Native American (Non-Hispanic) | 1,927 | 19.4 | 56.7 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic) | 1,313 | 10.5 | 21.9 |
| Other (Non-Hispanic) | 116 | 12.5 | 29.3 |
| Hispanic | 5,714 | 17.0 | 54.0 |

Source: 1980 Census

## II. LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

### A. Labor Force Trends

Changing demographic and economic developments in an area produce changes in the size and composition of the civilian labor force, as well as in the number of individuals experiencing employment problems. Therefore, knowledge of these trends is critical to the identification of existing human resource problems, the selection of target groups and the design of appropriate human resource strategies. The impact of the last recession was severest in Michigan with the state experiencing over 5 years of double-digit unemployment since 1980. Despite the state's continuing double-digit unemployment, the current labor market situation is significantly improved over 1982 levels.

Data from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey (CPS) for Michigan is presented in Table II.A. The data tracks population and labor force developments between 1982 and 1984. During this period, Michigan's civilian noninstitutional population of working-age people age 16 and older edged up slightly by 10,000, or 0.1 percent. Over the same period, the state's labor force expanded significantly by 83,000, or nearly 2 percent. As a result of the higher rate of growth in the civilian labor force, Michigan's aggregate civilian labor force participation rate increased by 1.2 points to 64.5 percent in 1984.

The total number of employed persons in the state also increased between 1982 and 1984, rising by 256,000, or 7.1 percent. Since the number of employed persons grew at a rate significantly higher than that of the civilian labor force, the total number of unemployed persons fell substantially.

To examine changes in the labor force behavior of key population subgroups in Michigan over time, annual average estimates from the CPS on the labor force status of men, women, teenagers, whites and blacks are presented in Table II.B. As the state's economy began its slow recovery after the last recession, civilian labor force participation rates increased for all of the key population subgroups between 1982 and 1984. The most significant increases were experienced by blacks, whose rate increased by 2.9 points to 59.5 percent, and women, whose rate increased by 2.1 points to 53.8 percent. In Michigan, labor force participation rates are higher for males 16 and over compared to females 16 and over, and higher for whites than blacks.

In 1982, black labor force participants suffered unemployment rates that were 2.5 times as high as those of whites. The data reveal that blacks in Michigan continued to experience sharply higher relative rates of unemployment over the period 1982 to 1984. Estimated black unemployment rates ranged from 2.5 to 3.0 times those of whites during this period. While the estimated unemployment rates of both groups edged down slightly between 1982 and 1984, the black unemployment rate remained 3 times as high as that of whites in the latter year.

Average teenage labor force behavior changed moderately between 1982 and 1984. Michigan's overall teenage labor force participation rate increased nearly two points, to 59.9 percent. The teenage employment/population ratio also increased substantially, rising from 41.4 percent in 1982 to 45.2 percent in 1984. This increase was the compounded result of both a relatively high labor force participation rate, and a lower rate of unemployment.

B. Labor Force Projections

Over the next two years, the state's labor force and unemployment patterns are not expected to change significantly. Only nominal labor force growth is anticipated between program years 1984 and 1986, with an increase of 0.6 percent to 4,403,000 persons in PY 1986. Total employment for the same period is also expected to increase only marginally, by 27,000 persons, or 0.7 percent. Since job growth is expected to outpace labor force expansion over the two-year period, the unemployment rate should edge down slightly, from 10.5 percent in PY 1984 to 10.4 percent in PY 1986.

TABLE II.A

LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS MICHIGAN

| | PY 1984 7/84-6/85 | PY 1985 7/85-6/86 | PY 1986 7/86-6/87 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | 4378 | 4365 | 4403 |
| Employment | 3918 | 3920 | 3945 |
| Unemployment | 460 | 445 | 458 |
| Rate (percent) | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.4 |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

Note:Data in Thousands

## III. EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENTS

### A. Industry Structure

Identification of current area employment structure and trends over time is an important task of local human resource planners in the development of effective employment and training programs. The following analysis is designed to provide insight into the current level and industrial composition of employment and to identify the dominant sources of employment growth over time at the state level.

For a general overview of industry employment composition, Figure 2 compares the statewide structure to that of the nation. The most significant difference between industry employment in Michigan and the U.S. is the larger proportion of jobs supplied by the state's manufacturing sector. During PY 1983, manufacturing jobs accounted for 28 percent of total industry employment statewide, well in excess of the national percentage of 21 percent. Employment is relatively greater nationally in construction, transportation, communications and utilities, wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate, services, and government. A further distinction between national and statewide employment is that nationally the services industry has surpassed manufacturing as the major sector industry employer, while statewide, manufacturing sector employment remains well above the level supplied by the service industry.

More detailed analysis of industry employment structure can be made using data from the MESC ES-202 system. This data is very comprehensive since it is based on employment information collected on over 90 percent of Michigan firms. The data is useful in facilitating the identification of specific industry sources of concentrated employment necessary for OJT marketing, job placement and job development activities. Table III.A presents private industry employment data from the 4th quarter 1984 ES-202 system at the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level. An examination of the data shows that nearly one-third of the state's private industry employment is concentrated in three industries. These industries are transportation equipment, 12.5 percent; medical and other health, 9.3 percent; and eating and drinking places, 7.0 percent. Table III.B lists the state's top 10 industries, which represent 55.1 percent of private wage and salary employment.

FIGURE 2

## MICHIGAN & UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PY-1983

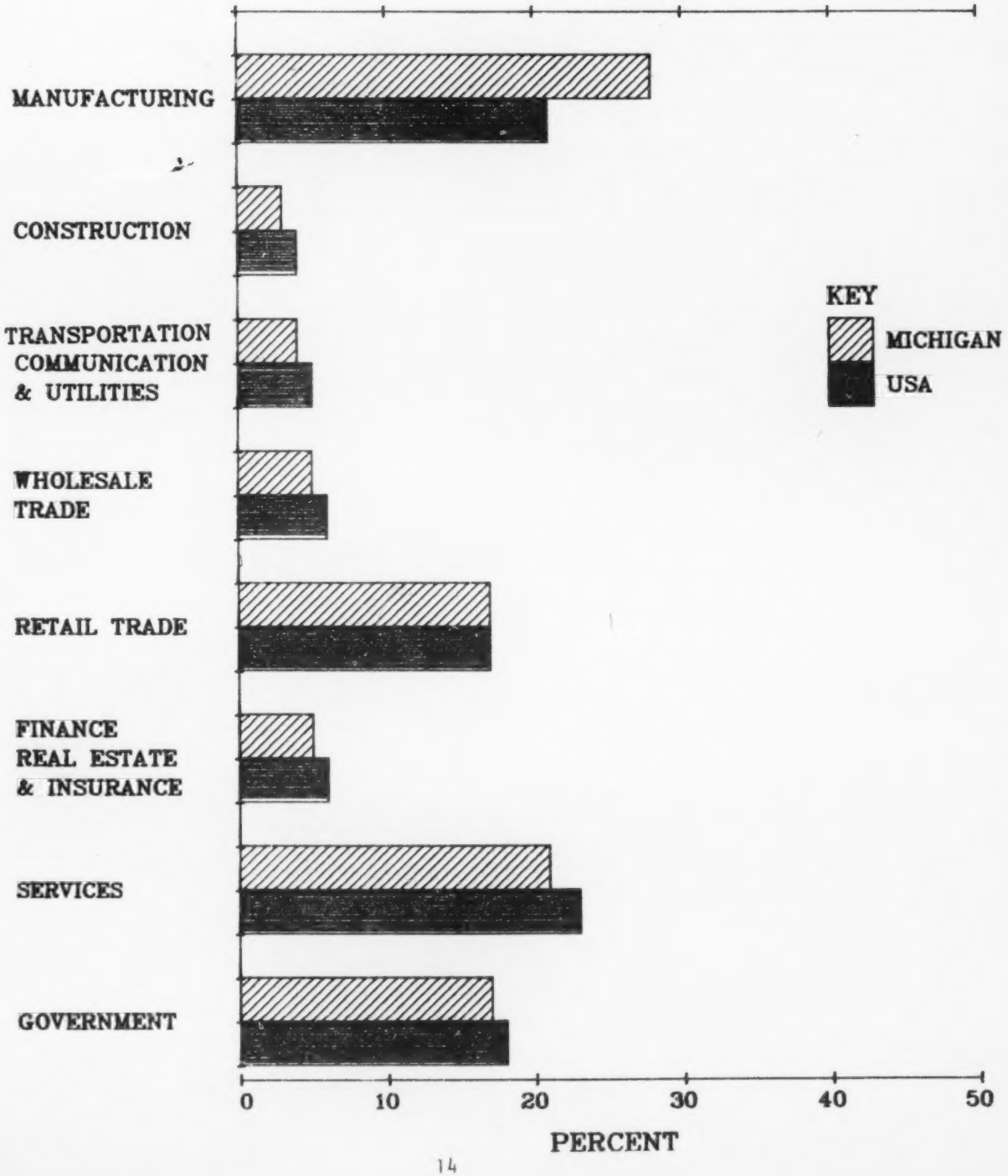


TABLE III.A

PRIVATE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS
1984

MICHIGAN

| SIC | INDUSTRY TITLE | 4TH QUARTER EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
| | TOTAL | 2818364 | 100.0 |
| 01 | AGRICULTURE-CROPS | 9341 | 0.3 |
| 02 | AGRICULTURE-LIVESTOCK | 1056 | - |
| 07 | AGRICULTURE SERVICES | 9903 | 0.4 |
| 08 | FORESTRY | P | P |
| 09 | FISHERIES | 127 | - |
| 10 | METAL MINING | P | P |
| 13 | CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NAT GAS | 4407 | 0.2 |
| 14 | NONMETALLIC MINING, QUARRYING | 2822 | 0.1 |
| 15 | GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS | 23887 | 0.8 |
| 16 | GENERAL CONTRACTORS, EXC BLDG | 12843 | 0.5 |
| 17 | SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS | 59928 | 2.1 |
| 20 | FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 45916 | 1.6 |
| 22 | TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS | 1629 | 0.1 |
| 23 | APPAREL, TEXTILE PRODUCTS | 20305 | 0.7 |
| 24 | LUMBER AND WOOD PROD | 11664 | 0.4 |
| 25 | FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | 25330 | 0.9 |
| 26 | PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 19992 | 0.7 |
| 27 | PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | 36904 | 1.3 |
| 28 | CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 40871 | 1.5 |
| 29 | PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS | 2490 | 0.1 |
| 30 | RUBBER, MISC PLASTIC PRODUCTS | 41188 | 1.5 |
| 31 | LEATHER PRODUCTS | P | P |
| 32 | STONE, CLAY, GLASS PROD | 17758 | 0.6 |
| 33 | PRIMARY METAL PROD | 53738 | 1.9 |
| 34 | FABRICATED METAL PROD | 114972 | 4.1 |
| 35 | MACHINERY, NONELECTRICAL | 131065 | 4.7 |
| 36 | ELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 34709 | 1.2 |
| 37 | TRANSPORTATION EQUIP | 351397 | 12.5 |
| 38 | MEASURING AND CONTROLLING INSTR | 14043 | 0.5 |
| 39 | MISC MANUFACTURING | 6933 | 0.2 |
| 41 | LOCAL INTERURBAN TRANSIT | 3380 | 0.1 |
| 42 | TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING | 40435 | 1.4 |
| 44 | WATER TRANSPORTATION | 1507 | 0.1 |
| 45 | AIR TRANSPORTATION | 7893 | 0.3 |
| 46 | PIPELINES | 323 | - |
| 47 | TRANSPORTATION SERVICES | 6758 | 0.2 |

TABLE III.A. (Continued)

PRIVATE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

| SIC | INDUSTRY TITLE | 4TH QUARTER EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
| 48 | COMMUNICATIONS | 35301 | 1.3 |
| 49 | UTILITIES, SANITARY SERVICES | 35609 | 1.3 |
| 50 | WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLES | 112562 | 4.0 |
| 51 | WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLES | 62567 | 2.2 |
| 52 | BUILDING MATERIALS | 22520 | 0.8 |
| 53 | GENERAL MERCHANDISE, TOTAL | 92524 | 3.3 |
| 54 | FOOD AND DAIRY STORES | 84836 | 3.0 |
| 55 | AUTO DEALERS, GAS STATIONS | 66534 | 2.4 |
| 56 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES | 36723 | 1.3 |
| 57 | FURNITURE | 22926 | 0.8 |
| 58 | EATING AND DRINKING PLACES | 198231 | 7.0 |
| 59 | MISC RETAIL TRADE STORES | 73887 | 2.6 |
| 60 | BANKING | 53579 | 1.9 |
| 61 | CREDIT AGENCIES | 21094 | 0.7 |
| 62 | SECURITY AND COMMODITY BROKERS | 5326 | 0.2 |
| 63 | INSURANCE | 33931 | 1.2 |
| 64 | INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS | 15332 | 0.5 |
| 65 | REAL ESTATE | 22594 | 0.8 |
| 66 | REAL ESTATE INSURANCE AND LOAN OFF | 216 | - |
| 67 | HOLDING AND OTHER INVESTMENT OFF | 1921 | 0.1 |
| 70 | HOTELS AND LODGING PLACES | 22790 | 0.8 |
| 72 | OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL | 32995 | 1.2 |
| 73 | BUSINESS SERVICES | 130575 | 4.6 |
| 75 | AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SERVICES | 23628 | 0.8 |
| 76 | OTHER REPAIR SERVICES | 11570 | 0.4 |
| 78 | MOTION PICTURES, THEATERS | 4530 | 0.2 |
| 79 | MISC ENTERTAINMENT | 24626 | 0.9 |
| 80 | MEDICAL, OTHER HEALTH | 261149 | 9.3 |
| 81 | LEGAL SERVICES | 20882 | 0.7 |
| 82 | EDUCATION SERVICES | 17440 | 0.6 |
| 83 | SOCIAL SERVICES | 37902 | 1.3 |
| 84 | MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, ZOOS | 1244 | - |
| 86 | NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS | 22981 | 0.8 |
| 88 | PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS | 2879 | 0.1 |
| 89 | OTHER PROF, RELATED SERVICES | 43547 | 1.5 |

P - Protected Information

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Bureau of Research and Statistics - ES202

TABLE III.B

TOP TEN
PRIVATE INDUSTRIES IN EMPLOYMENT
1984

MICHIGAN

| SIC | INDUSTRY TITLE | 4TH QUARTER EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
| | STATEWIDE TOTAL | 2818364 | 100.0 |
| 37 | TRANSPORTATION EQUIP. | 351397 | 12.5 |
| 80 | MEDICAL OTHER HEALTH | 261149 | 9.3 |
| 58 | EATING AND DRINKING PLACES | 198231 | 7.0 |
| 35 | NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 131065 | 4.7 |
| 73 | BUSINESS SERVICES | 130575 | 4.6 |
| 34 | FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS | 114972 | 4.1 |
| 50 | WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLES | 112562 | 4.0 |
| 53 | GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES | 92524 | 3.3 |
| 54 | FOOD AND DAIRY STORES | 84836 | 3.0 |
| 59 | MISC. RETAIL TRADE | 73887 | 2.6 |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Bureau of Research and Statistics - ES202

B. Industry Employment Trends

Once area industry structure is analyzed and prominent employment sectors identified, an important second step in determining employment opportunities is the assessment of recent trends in industry employment. Table III.C reflects Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey data for PY 1980-1984. Current Employment Statistics data is based on the monthly BLS-790 survey which collects employment and payroll data on area firms. Absolute and relative job generating performance can be identified by comparing industry employment levels over time.

Examination of Table III.C reveals that overall private wage and salary employment in the state increased by approximately 3,600 jobs, or 1.3 percent over the 1980-1984 period. Despite the slight increase in total private employment, several industries experienced significant job growth. These industries included furniture, printing, rubber and plastics, other transportation equipment, wholesale durables and nondurables, other retail trade and services.

One caveat to observe when analyzing this industry data is the impact of a MESC reclassification of industry codes during 1983 and 1984 for some manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms. In the SIC reclassification process, businesses are reviewed periodically for major industry function and product sales. Based upon this review, industry codes may change. Total durable and nondurable wholesale trade employment was significantly increased by the reclassification process, with corresponding decreases in other industry totals. Since the data for the years prior to 1983 do not reflect these changes, the increased employment levels between 1980 and 1984 are not completely due to real job growth. Therefore, although employment in wholesale trade has increased between 1980 and 1984, the magnitude is not as great as is indicated by the figures.

Another caution to observe when analyzing industry data is that industry employment changes may not be indicative of all firms in a particular industry, or for that industry in all geographic areas. For example, much of the significant employment increase experienced in the other transportation equipment industry resulted from a single plant expansion in the Detroit metropolitan area. Therefore, the increase did not represent an across-the-board increase for all firms in that industry throughout the state.

TABLE III.C

AREA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

MICHIGAN

| INDUSTRY NAME | SIC | PY 1980 | PY 1981 | PY 1982 | PY 1983 | PY 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mining | 14 | 12099 | 11679 | 9010 | 9307 | 9348 |
| Construction | 15-17 | 109965 | 95081 | 86695 | 88626 | 89004 |
| Food Products | 20 | 47558 | 45564 | 45517 | 45901 | 45430 |
| Textile Products | 22-23 | 19446 | 18028 | 17765 | 20016 | 20352 |
| Lumber/Wood Prods. | 24 | 11127 | 9914 | 10064 | 11614 | 11655 |
| Furniture | 25 | 22611 | 22317 | 21213 | 24060 | 26237 |
| Paper | 26 | 21431 | 21114 | 20063 | 20749 | 20633 |
| Printing | 27 | 32843 | 32383 | 33136 | 35097 | 36170 |
| Chemicals | 28 | 43594 | 42674 | 40341 | 39766 | 40197 |
| Refining | 29 | 3268 | 3063 | 3193 | 2554 | 2289 |
| Rubber/Plastics | 30 | 28884 | 27828 | 28536 | 33347 | 34969 |
| Leather | 31 | 3435 | 3097 | 2890 | 2852 | 2561 |
| Stone/Clay/Glass | 32 | 18443 | 16130 | 15041 | 16160 | 15786 |
| Primary Metals | 33 | 65484 | 57683 | 48902 | 51879 | 52002 |
| Fab. Metals | 34 | 115297 | 108054 | 98921 | 111466 | 118265 |
| Nonelect. Mach. | 35 | 156107 | 148390 | 119502 | 121784 | 131008 |
| Elect. Mach. | 36 | 33529 | 31132 | 30260 | 32396 | 33689 |
| Motor Veh. & Eqpt. | 371 | 326436 | 305297 | 285722 | 311854 | 326257 |
| Other Trans. Eqpt. | 372-379 | 14695 | 15778 | 16883 | 18661 | 18236 |
| Instruments | 38 | 13551 | 13067 | 12853 | 13222 | 13340 |
| Misc. Durables | 39 | 8419 | 7729 | 6717 | 6989 | 7051 |
| Railroads | 40 | 13708 | 12945 | 11258 | 10567 | 10464 |
| Trans. Comun. & Ut. | 41-49 | 135001 | 130753 | 129604 | 128876 | 127567 |
| Wholesale Durables | 50 | 102170 | 99703 | 95746 | 104429 | 112289 |
| Wholesale Nondur. | 51 | 57340 | 55063 | 54568 | 58234 | 63035 |
| Department Stores | 53 | 86681 | 83162 | 82925 | 85206 | 90981 |
| Other Retail Trade | 52,54-59 | 476129 | 462962 | 463409 | 482390 | 494894 |
| Fin., R.E. and Ins. | 60-67 | 155966 | 152580 | 151185 | 152288 | 155774 |
| Services | 70-89 | 648037 | 655236 | 657269 | 690029 | 709791 |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

Note: Data in Thousands

With these factors in mind, once industries experiencing long-term growth are identified (Table III.D), it is then necessary for human resource planners with agencies providing on-the-job training and short-term classroom training to review employment trends for those industries over the most recent year for which data are available. Those industries experiencing current growth that have not achieved net employment growth over the longer run may simply be reabsorbing a pool of labor which was laid off during the recent period of economic slack. Firms heavily unionized, particularly those in manufacturing, frequently have to abide by recall rights provisions of their collective bargaining agreements before hiring new workers.

TABLE III.D

LONG RUN
FAVORABLE EMPLOYMENT
INDUSTRIES

MICHIGAN

| SIC | INDUSTRY TITLE | INCREASE PY 1980 TO PY 1984 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| | TOTAL | 3602 | 1.3 |
| 22-23 | TEXTILE PRODUCTS | 906 | 4.7 |
| 24 | LUMBER / WOOD PRODUCTS | 528 | 4.7 |
| 25 | FURNITURE | 3626 | 16.0 |
| 27 | PRINTING | 3327 | 10.1 |
| 30 | RUBBER / PLASTICS | 6085 | 21.1 |
| 34 | FABRICATED METALS | 2968 | 2.6 |
| 36 | ELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 160 | 0.5 |
| 372-379 | OTHER TRANSP. EQUIP. | 3541 | 24.1 |
| 50 | WHOLESALE DURABLES | 10119 | 9.9 |
| 51 | WHOLESALE NONDURABLES | 5695 | 9.9 |
| 53 | DEPARTMENT STORES | 4300 | 5.0 |
| 52,54-59 | OTHER RETAIL TRADE | 18765 | 3.9 |
| 70-89 | SERVICES | 61754 | 9.5 |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission Bureau of Research and Statistics

The best candidates for training programs generally are those industries experiencing current growth as well as growth over the long-run period, since payroll expansion will have been more continuous and external recruitment efforts to fill expansion needs will be taking place. Table III.E reflects those long-run growth industries which also recorded job growth over the short-run period. However, all of these industries are not necessarily target industries for newly trained workers. Those industries which are the best targets for employment and training are service, department stores, and other retail trade.

TABLE III.E

FAVORABLE EMPLOYMENT
INDUSTRIES

MICHIGAN

| SIC | INDUSTRY TITLE | EMPLOYMENT PY 1983 | EMPLOYMENT PY 1984 | NUMERIC CHANGE | VERT. PERCENT DIST. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | 1688284 | 1752327 | 64043 | 100.0 |
| 22-23 | TEXTILE PRODUCTS | 20016 | 20352 | 336 | 0.5 |
| 24 | LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS | 11614 | 11655 | 41 | 0.1 |
| 25 | FURNITURE | 24060 | 26237 | 2177 | 3.4 |
| 27 | PRINTING | 35097 | 36170 | 1073 | 1.7 |
| 30 | RUBBER AND PLASTICS | 33347 | 34969 | 1622 | 2.5 |
| 34 | FABRICATED METALS | 111466 | 118265 | 6799 | 10.5 |
| 36 | ELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 32396 | 33689 | 1293 | 2.0 |
| 50 | WHOLESALE DURABLES | 104429 | 112289 | 7860 | 12.3 |
| 51 | WHOLESALE NONDURABLES | 58234 | 63035 | 4801 | 7.5 |
| 53 | DEPARTMENT STORES | 85206 | 90981 | 5775 | 9.0 |
| 52,54-59 | OTHER RETAIL TRADE | 482390 | 494894 | 12504 | 19.5 |
| 70-89 | SERVICES | 690029 | 709791 | 19762 | 30.9 |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission Bureau of Research and Statistics

In fact, these industries accounted for nearly 60 percent of the employment growth for the industries reflected in Table III.E. Particularly outstanding is the services industry which registered the fastest rate of growth of any major industry in Michigan over the last decade, due to job gains in medical, business, legal and social services. Department stores and the other retail trade industry which include eating and drinking places , food and dairy stores and all other retail establishments, suffered employment losses during the recent recession but rebounded strongly in PY 1983 and PY 1984.

Although reflected in table III.E, the wholesale trade industry is not targeted, because most of the employment growth indicated resulted from the MESC industry reclassification process. In addition, fabricated metals is not targeted because it is heavily unionized, and must abide by recall rights before hiring new workers. Also, fabricated metal employment, although increasing, is not expected to equal or surpass its pre-recession level.

As Table III.F indicates, industry employment projections through PY1986 show above average job growth in all the targeted industries. Wage and salary employment between PY 1984 and PY 1986 is expected to increase by nearly 4 percent, or 123,000 jobs. This growth will be concentrated in the service-producing industries, particularly services and trade.

Between PY 1984-1986, services employment is expected to increase by 63,000, representing over half of nonagricultural job growth. Industries within services expected to provide increased job opportunities include business and legal services, social services, (i.e., day care and group homes), and other professional services, (i.e., accounting, bookkeeping and engineering). A notable exception in the services industry is the medical services industry, which is not expected to record continued significant job growth, partly due to an expected leveling off of hospital employment. The wholesale and retail trade industries are expected to provide additional job opportunities, particularly eating and drinking places, and miscellaneous retail trade, (i.e., drug and liquor stores, sporting goods and florists). Over the two-year period, job gains in services and trade will account for over 90 percent of nonagricultural job growth.

TABLE III.F

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

MICHIGAN

| | PY 1984 | PY 1985 | PY 1986 | CHANGE PY 84-86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MICHIGAN | | | | |
| Total | 3390 | 3472 | 3513 | 123 |
| Goods Producing Industries | 1054 | 1049 | 1040 | -14 |
| Manufacturing | 956 | 949 | 940 | -16 |
| Construction and Mining | 98 | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| Service Producing Industries | 1765 | 1848 | 1893 | 137 |
| Trans.,Commun.,Utils. | 138 | 140 | 140 | 2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 175 | 183 | 187 | 12 |
| Retail Trade | 586 | 615 | 625 | 39 |
| Finance,Ins.,Real Estate | 156 | 160 | 165 | 9 |
| Services | 710 | 750 | 773 | 63 |
| Government | 570 | 575 | 580 | 10 |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

Note: Data in Thousands

C. Occupational Trends

Job openings reflect demand in different occupational areas. Demand arises from growth in employment and also from the need to replace individuals who leave an occupation as a result of death or retirement. The following analysis will primarily focus on job openings due to growth.

Once major sources of industry employment growth have been identified, it is then possible to assess the occupational employment impacts of such growth. Industry staffing patterns data can be used to analyze potential occupational employment impacts of industry growth. The industry staffing patterns data is produced in this state by the Michigan Employment Security Commission's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey program. Findings on statewide occupational staffing patterns for selected growth industries highlighted in the previous section are reflected in Table III.G.

The occupational structure of these individual industries varies quite significantly. For example, the department store and misc. retail trade industries use relatively large numbers of sales workers in the delivery of retail trade services. Nearly 48 percent and 37 percent, respectively, of all wage and salary workers employed in these industries are sales workers. In contrast firms in business and legal services as well as other professional services use relatively small shares of sales workers in operating their establishments. In these industries, a significant proportion of employment is clerical. Clerical workers comprise 51 percent of all employees in the legal service industry; nearly 28 percent in business services; and 20 percent in other professional service firms.

Job growth experienced by these industries given their occupational staffing patterns should result in some expansion in the employment of the more prominent occupations within such industries. As previously indicated, employment expansion in the industries targeted for further analysis will have occupational impacts that are unique to each industry. For example, the occupational impact of employment expansion in the department store and misc. retail trade industries will largely benefit sales and clerical workers, who comprise over 60 percent of total jobs in each industry. Job growth in eating and drinking places should increase the demand for service workers, who account for 86 percent of employment in that industry.

Although many of the service industries such as business, legal, social, and other professional services tend to have relatively more employment opportunities for high level professionals, technicians and managerial workers, a significant part of the workforce in some of these industries is comprised of clerical and service workers. As a result, job growth in these industries would also create additional clerical and service jobs.

More specific numerical estimates of the impact of industry employment growth on occupational employment requirements are reflected in Table III.H. These estimates were derived by applying the occupational

TABLE III.G

OCCUPATIONAL STAFFING PATTERNS
FOR TARGETED INDUSTRIES

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | INDUSTRY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEPARTMENT STORES | EAT& DRINK PLACES | MISC. RETAIL TRADE | BUSINESS SERVICES | LEGAL SERVICES | SOCIAL SERVICES | OTHER PROF. SERVICES |
| Prof. Tech. Kindred Workers | 1.7 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 15.7 | 38.0 | 31.4 | 59.0 |
| Accountant | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12.5 |
| Drafter | - | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | 16.7 |
| Paralegal Personnel | - | - | - | - | 3.6 | - | - |
| Managers | 6.5 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 |
| Sales Workers | 48.3 | 0.6 | 37.1 | 3.8 | - | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Sales Clerks | - | - | 26.8 | - | - | - | - |
| Clerical Workers | 21.2 | 4.7 | 25.1 | 27.8 | 51.2 | 18.0 | 20.0 |
| Secretaries | - | - | - | 3.7 | 38.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Typists | - | - | - | 2.5 | - | - | 2.1 |
| General Clerk | 1.8 | - | - | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Cashier | 4.1 | 3.2 | 12.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Teacher Aide | - | - | - | - | - | 3.6 | - |
| Stock Clerk, Stockroom | 2.1 | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Operating & Maintenance | 15.1 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 14.2 | - | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Maintenance Repair | - | - | - | - | - | 1.1 | - |
| Delivery/Route Wkr | - | - | 3.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Stock Clerk, Sales Flr | 8.7 | - | 4.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Service Workers | 7.1 | 85.6 | 1.8 | 28.2 | - | 30.8 | 0.9 |
| Janitors | 1.3 | 1.5 | - | 12.6 | - | - | - |
| Guards | - | - | - | 12.1 | - | - | - |
| Fast Food Serv. Wkr | 1.1 | 22.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nurse Aides | - | - | - | - | - | 4.3 | - |
| Waiter/Waitress | - | 26.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Child Care Wkr | - | - | - | - | - | 8.5 | - |
| Cook, Institution | - | - | - | - | - | 3.4 | - |
| Cook, Restaurant | - | 5.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cook, Short Order | - | 7.7 | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission Bureau of Research and Statistics
Occupational Employment Statistics - Michigan

employment coefficients from the OES survey to industry employment growth between 1981 and 1984.

The industry and occupational employment data in Table III.H reflect relative differences in occupational openings. For example, in the seven target industries listed there were significantly more openings generated due to growth for sales workers, janitors, secretaries, and guards than for other occupations. In addition the table indicates the industries in which these job openings were concentrated. For example, significantly more openings were generated for cashiers in misc. retail trade stores than in department stores.

A broad range of information should be used to analyze employment and training potential. One additional consideration is supply/demand. Information on occupational supply/demand is required by employment and training planners to insure that programs meet labor market needs and that training is directed at occupations with good employment prospects. The Michigan Employment Security Commission publication entitled Michigan Occupational Supply and Demand examines a variety of occupations and the relationship between the current supply of trained or experienced workers and the current and projected demand. Table III.H summarizes the supply/demand outlook from this report for several of the primary occupations in the targeted industries. The terms used to indicate long-term supply/demand outlook include:

1. AVERAGE - where occupational supply and demand are in balance.

2. FAVORABLE - where demand exceeds supply.

3. UNFAVORABLE - where supply exceeds demand.

Table III.H indicates, for example, very poor placement opportunities for drafters. Although there were a significant number of openings generated for drafters, its supply/demand outlook is poor. The supply of drafters from institutional sources is expected to exceed anticipated openings.

The findings of this analysis can be used to develop initial lists of occupations for which classroom training and on-the-job training may be provided. Final selection, however, should also take into consideration openings that will be generated from replacement demand. A large number of replacement openings will be generated in those industries not expanding but whose workforce comprise a significant proportion of total employment. Such industries include any of the top ten employment industries (see Table III.B) whose employment is stable, but have not experienced job growth.

Final selection of occupations should also take into consideration additional information on formal educational and training requirements, licensing requirements, starting wage rates, and expected annual incomes. Planners can consult the Michigan Occupational Supply and Demand report and local sources for this information.

TABLE III.H

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES/OCCUPATIONS
1981 - 1984

| OCCUPATION | INDUSTRY | | | | | | | TOTAL GROWTH OPENINGS | LONG-TERM SUPP/DEM OUTLOOK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEPT. STORES | EAT& DRINK PLACES | MISC. RETAIL TRADE | BUSINESS SERVICES | LEGAL SERVICES | SOCIAL SERVICES | OTH. PROF. SERVICES | | |
| Sales Workers | 3825 | - | 3639 | 1414 | - | - | - | 8878 | Average |
| Cashier | 325 | 252 | 1265 | - | - | - | - | 1842 | Average |
| Stock Clerk, Stockroom | 166 | - | 196 | - | - | - | - | 362 | Average |
| Stock Clerk, Sales Floor | 689 | - | 412 | - | - | - | - | 1101 | Average |
| Janitor | 103 | 118 | - | 4689 | - | - | - | 4910 | Favorable |
| Food Service Worker | 87 | 1738 | - | - | - | - | - | 1825 | Favorable |
| General Clerk | 143 | - | 216 | 1005 | 80 | 221 | 97 | 1762 | Average |
| Delivery Route Worker | - | - | 294 | - | - | - | - | 294 | n.a. |
| Waiter / Waitress | - | 2060 | - | - | - | - | - | 2060 | Favorable |
| Secretary | - | - | - | 1377 | 1222 | 405 | 165 | 3169 | Favorable |
| Typist | - | - | - | 930 | - | - | 85 | 1015 | Average |
| Guard | - | - | - | 4503 | - | - | - | 4503 | Favorable |
| Paralegal Personnel | - | - | - | - | 115 | - | - | 115 | Unfavorable |
| Teacher Aide | - | - | - | - | - | 331 | - | 331 | Favorable |
| Maintenance Repairer | - | - | - | - | - | 101 | - | 101 | Favorable |
| Nurse Aide | - | - | - | - | - | 396 | - | 396 | Average |
| Child Care Worker | - | - | - | - | - | 783 | - | 783 | Favorable |
| Cook, Institutional | - | - | - | - | - | 313 | - | 313 | Favorable |
| Cook, Short Order | - | 606 | - | - | - | - | - | 606 | Favorable |
| Cook, Restaurant | - | 425 | - | - | - | - | - | 425 | Favorable |
| Drafter | - | - | - | 335 | - | - | 673 | 1008 | Unfavorable |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Occupational Employment Statistics - Michigan

The Michigan Employment Security Commission also generates detailed statistics on projected occupational employment. A complete list of occupational projections for Michigan and several state SDA's and regions can be obtained from the MESC publication Michigan Occupational Forecasts 1990.

# IV. JTPA TARGET POPULATION GROUPS

This chapter contains tables that are designed to provide employment and training planners with the basic information on target population groups as specified in Title II of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Title II mandates job training programs for economically disadvantaged and other individuals facing barriers to employment to facilitate their entry into permanent private sector employment. This chapter has been designed to meet the planning guidelines established by the Michigan Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment and Economic Development, in order to implement the provisions of Title II.

The tables in Section I contain information on the eligible population in the service delivery area. The eligible population consists of those individuals who are economically disadvantaged. This is the primary target group as JTPA legislation requires that at least 90 percent of participants served be economically disadvantaged. The tables provide 1980 and 1982 demographic information on the local area's economically disadvantaged population as well as the economically disadvantaged population who are in the labor force and unemployed. In addition, cross-tabulated information by age, race and sex on the population and unemployed is provided in the appendix. This information may be used to evaluate the local area's universe of need in terms of overall funding and distribution of services. In addition, the information is a necessary component in the determination of program planning and delivery.

The second section of the chapter includes tables which are presented to assist in analyzing other target population groups that may be served under the JTPA "ten percent provision". This provision stipulates that up to ten percent of the participants in all training programs may be individuals who are not economically disadvantaged but have encountered barriers to employment. The tables within this section provide estimates for those groups specifically identified in the legislation. However, the legislation does not limit its coverage to those specifically identified. The information in these tables may be used to evaluate those groups within the "ten percent provision" category most in need of training services.

The third section in the chapter contains special tables that address JTPA operational and equity issues. The first table reflects the ratio of government to wage and salary employment. This information is used to regulate the distribution of participants in on-the-job training between private and government employment. The second table reflects the ratio of private employment to population. This information is one of several criteria used to justify administrative costs in excess of the 30 percent limitation. The information comparing WIN registrants to economically disadvantaged is used as a measure to indicate the provision of equitable services. The last table in the section provides information on welfare recipients and may be useful for additional program planning.

For a more complete description of the source data and methodology, please refer to the following chapter on table descriptions.

SECTION 1

JTPA TITLE II
ELIGIBLE POPULATION

TABLE IV.A
TITLE II ELIGIBLE POPULATION
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
1980 CENSUS

MICHIGAN

| | TOTAL ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | UNEMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | % DISTRIBUTION UNEMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total 14+ (1) | 986,470 | 97,219 | 100.0 |
| Male | 356,876 | 50,926 | 52.4 |
| Female | 629,594 | 46,293 | 47.6 |
| Age Group | | | |
| 14-15 | 48,947 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-19 | 113,183 | 14,189 | 14.6 |
| 20-21 | 68,006 | 10,059 | 10.3 |
| 22-44 | 410,210 | 60,289 | 62.0 |
| 45-54 | 90,033 | 7,906 | 8.1 |
| 55-64 | 99,673 | 3,943 | 4.1 |
| 65+ | 156,418 | 833 | 0.9 |
| Race/Ethnic | | | |
| White | 687,387 | 57,969 | 59.6 |
| Black | 261,244 | 34,469 | 35.5 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 8,391 | 1,397 | 1.4 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 5,628 | 338 | 0.3 |
| Hispanic | 23,820 | 3,046 | 3.1 |

(1) Note: Labor force data for 14 and 15 year olds are not available, therefore, demographic and age related labor force data reflect only those 16 years old and older.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

TABLE IV.B

TITLE II ELIGIBLE POPULATION
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1980 CENSUS

MICHIGAN

| | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |
|---|---|---|
| Total 16+ | 328416 | 100.0 |
| Male | 157676 | 48.0 |
| Female | 170740 | 52.0 |
| Age Group | | |
| 16-19 | 39790 | 12.1 |
| 20-21 | 31839 | 9.7 |
| 22-44 | 197922 | 60.3 |
| 45-54 | 32951 | 10.0 |
| 55-64 | 18897 | 5.8 |
| 65+ | 7017 | 2.1 |
| Race/Ethnic | | |
| White | 237096 | 72.2 |
| Black | 77188 | 23.5 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 3227 | 1.0 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2045 | 0.6 |
| Hispanic | 8860 | 2.7 |

Note: Civilian Labor Force totals reflect a more flexible definition of handicapped which now includes those listing themselves as having a public transportation handicap.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Bureau of Research and Statistics

TABLE IV.C

MICHIGAN
TITLE II ELIGIBLE POPULATION
(Data in Thousands)
1982

| | AREA POPULATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | LABOR FORCE ATTACHED AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
| Total 14+ (1) | 7093 | 1200 | 676 |
| Male | 3418 | 449 | 314 |
| Female | 3675 | 751 | 362 |
| Age Group | | | |
| 14-15 | 341 | 60 | NA |
| 16-19 | 690 | 147 | 74 |
| 20-21 | 322 | 83 | 58 |
| 22-54 | 3983 | 616 | 466 |
| 55-64 | 834 | 123 | 60 |
| 65+ | 923 | 171 | 18 |
| Race/Ethnic | | | |
| White | 6097 | 841 | 490 |
| Black | 822 | 313 | 159 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 30 | 10 | 6 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 43 | 7 | 4 |
| Hispanic | 101 | 29 | 17 |

(1) Note: Labor force data for 14 and 15 year olds are not available, therefore, demographic and age related labor force data reflect only those 16 years old and older.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

SECTION 2

JTPA
TEN PERCENT
TARGET POPULATION GROUPS

TABLE IV.D

HANDICAPPED POPULATION

MICHIGAN*

| | TOTAL | IN LABOR FORCE | | NOT IN LABOR FORCE ABLE TO WORK | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
| Total 16+ | 878194 | 232983 | 54536 | 645074 | 300012 |
| Male | 411381 | 154101 | 28567 | 257210 | 82137 |
| Female | 466813 | 78882 | 25969 | 387864 | 217875 |
| 16-19 | 20950 | 7846 | 4990 | 13085 | 11821 |
| 20-21 | 14608 | 7652 | 2886 | 6945 | 5136 |
| 22-44 | 193897 | 105676 | 28706 | 88186 | 66941 |
| 45-54 | 123319 | 48814 | 8993 | 74480 | 49988 |
| 55-64 | 198665 | 48114 | 6444 | 150524 | 71879 |
| 65+ | 326755 | 14881 | 2517 | 311854 | 94247 |
| White | 719846 | 193444 | 41625 | 526295 | 224057 |
| Black | 140474 | 33786 | 11009 | 106674 | 68101 |
| Am Indian | 5022 | 1625 | 669 | 3389 | 2122 |
| Asian Pacific | 1913 | 519 | 59 | 1394 | 779 |
| Hispanic | 10939 | 3609 | 1174 | 7322 | 4953 |

*Source: 1980 Census

TABLE IV.E

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

MICHIGAN*

| | 1980 POPULATION | | HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
| Total 16+ | 6731411 | 1029464 | 1804990 | 435905 |
| Male | 3215305 | 366550 | 870381 | 145858 |
| Female | 3516106 | 662914 | 934609 | 290047 |
| 16-21 | 1071888 | 243413 | 134057 | 46881 |
| 22-64 | 4804002 | 621255 | 1136986 | 265745 |
| 65+ | 855521 | 164796 | 533947 | 123279 |
| White | 5788873 | 739933 | 1455963 | 294884 |
| Black | 781737 | 251197 | 293237 | 122709 |
| Am. Indian | 28028 | 8106 | 10536 | 3863 |
| Asian Pacific | 37273 | 6524 | 5854 | 1628 |
| Hispanic | 95500 | 23704 | 39400 | 12821 |

*Source: 1980 Census

TABLE IV.F

TEENAGE PARENTS
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA*

| AREA | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
|---|---|---|
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 565 | 316 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 780 | 580 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 900 | 500 |
| City of Detroit | 4360 | 2920 |
| Thumb Area | 676 | 299 |
| CAPC | 462 | 230 |
| Region II | 780 | 400 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 872 | 402 |
| GRAETC | 1220 | 660 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 560 | 140 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 1040 | 400 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 1218 | 677 |
| Downriver-Monroe | 1207 | 447 |
| Oakland County (Balance) | 703 | 225 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 560 | 420 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 454 | 188 |
| Pontiac Area | 670 | 250 |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 1838 | 1094 |
| Wayne County (Balance) | 1100 | 460 |
| Region 7B | 380 | 160 |
| West Central Michigan | 400 | 260 |
| Northeast Michigan | 360 | 260 |
| Northwest Michigan | 500 | 260 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 194 | 95 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 558 | 243 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 188 | 29 |
| State of Michigan | 22545 | 11915 |

*Source: 1980 Census

TABLE IV.G

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA*

| AREA | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
|---|---|---|
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 580 | 196 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 1180 | 500 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 2320 | 1100 |
| City of Detroit | 13960 | 4740 |
| Thumb Area | 557 | 174 |
| CAPC | 475 | 240 |
| Region II | 960 | 300 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 691 | 341 |
| GRAETC | 2500 | 800 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 1480 | 400 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 6780 | 1220 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 1776 | 766 |
| Downriver-Monroe | 2441 | 537 |
| Oakland County (Balance) | 5306 | 1378 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 300 | 100 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 999 | 475 |
| Pontiac Area | 1256 | 559 |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 1509 | 392 |
| Wayne County (Balance) | 7460 | 2020 |
| Region 7B | 380 | 80 |
| West Central Michigan | 260 | 140 |
| Northeast Michigan | 260 | 120 |
| Northwest Michigan | 520 | 140 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 192 | 69 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 739 | 280 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 636 | 215 |
| State of Michigan | 55517 | 17282 |

*Source: 1980 Census

TABLE IV.H

ALCOHOLIC AND ADDICTS
FISCAL YEAR 1983/1984 (1)

| AREA | ADMISSIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | ALCOHOL | DRUGS |
| Michigan | 94192 | 76957 | 17235 |
| Barry | 391 | 373 | 18 |
| Branch | 307 | 291 | 16 |
| Calhoun | 1511 | 1407 | 104 |
| SDA TOTAL | 2209 | 2071 | 138 |
| Berrien | 617 | 526 | 91 |
| Cass | 486 | 473 | 13 |
| Van Buren | 1022 | 944 | 78 |
| SDA TOTAL | 2125 | 1943 | 182 |
| City of Detroit | NA | NA | NA |
| Downriver C.C. | NA | NA | NA |
| Monroe | 794 | 720 | 74 |
| SDA TOTAL | 794 | 720 | 74 |
| Genesee | 6714 | 5595 | 1119 |
| Shiawassee | 414 | 359 | 55 |
| SDA TOTAL | 7128 | 5954 | 1174 |
| Kent | 4925 | 4539 | 386 |
| Jackson | 2448 | 2384 | 64 |
| Hillsdale | 433 | 422 | 11 |
| Lenawee | 1207 | 1164 | 43 |
| SDA TOTAL | 4088 | 3970 | 118 |
| Kalamazoo | 2585 | 2405 | 180 |
| St. Joseph | 744 | 699 | 45 |
| SDA TOTAL | 3329 | 3104 | 225 |
| Clinton | 402 | 371 | 31 |
| Eaton | 578 | 543 | 35 |
| Ingham | 3211 | 2812 | 399 |
| SDA TOTAL | 4191 | 3726 | 465 |
| Livingston | 290 | 266 | 24 |
| Washtenaw | 1541 | 1296 | 245 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1831 | 1562 | 269 |

TABLE IV.H, (Continued)

ALCOHOLICS AND ADDICTS

| AREA | ADMISSIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | ALCOHOL | DRUGS |
| Macomb | 5548 | 4540 | 1008 |
| St. Clair | 1224 | 1100 | 124 |
| SDA TOTAL | 6772 | 5640 | 1132 |
| Muskegon | 1451 | 1340 | 111 |
| Oceana | 146 | 138 | 8 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1597 | 1478 | 119 |
| Oakland (2) | 8501 | 7318 | 1183 |
| Allegan | 869 | 829 | 40 |
| Ottawa | 1343 | 1255 | 88 |
| SDA TOTAL | 2212 | 2084 | 128 |
| Pontiac Area | NA | NA | NA |
| Saginaw | 1727 | 1294 | 433 |
| Midland | 505 | 448 | 57 |
| Bay | 1665 | 1584 | 81 |
| SDA TOTAL | 3897 | 3326 | 571 |
| Wayne (2) | 28073 | 17875 | 10198 |
| Arenac | 101 | 101 | 0 |
| Clare | 179 | 161 | 18 |
| Gladwin | 188 | 174 | 14 |
| Iosco | 268 | 256 | 12 |
| Ogemaw | 139 | 137 | 2 |
| Roscommon | 144 | 125 | 19 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1019 | 954 | 65 |
| Huron | 200 | 197 | 3 |
| Lapeer | 531 | 487 | 44 |
| Sanilac | 212 | 207 | 5 |
| Tuscola | 293 | 272 | 21 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1236 | 1163 | 73 |
| Gratiot | 313 | 298 | 15 |
| Ionia | 555 | 520 | 35 |
| Isabella | 512 | 467 | 45 |
| Montcalm | 537 | 514 | 23 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1917 | 1799 | 118 |

TABLE IV.H. (Continued)

ALCOHOLICS AND ADDICTS

| AREA | ADMISSIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | ALCOHOL | DRUGS |
| Alcona | 92 | 82 | 10 |
| Alpena | 341 | 325 | 16 |
| Cheboygan | 158 | 122 | 36 |
| Crawford | 73 | 67 | 6 |
| Montmorency | 105 | 98 | 7 |
| Oscoda | 57 | 57 | 0 |
| Otsego | 183 | 173 | 10 |
| Presque Isle | 92 | 90 | 2 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1101 | 1014 | 87 |
| Antrim | 143 | 139 | 4 |
| Benzie | 116 | 111 | 5 |
| Charlevoix | 303 | 285 | 18 |
| Emmet | 365 | 352 | 13 |
| Grand Traverse | 771 | 743 | 28 |
| Kalkaska | 165 | 158 | 7 |
| Leelanau | 152 | 151 | 1 |
| Manistee | 211 | 197 | 14 |
| Missaukee | 68 | 68 | 0 |
| Wexford | 263 | 253 | 10 |
| SDA TOTAL | 2557 | 2457 | 100 |
| Lake | 158 | 153 | 5 |
| Mason | 238 | 216 | 22 |
| Mecosta | 269 | 249 | 20 |
| Newaygo | 371 | 352 | 19 |
| Osceola | 149 | 133 | 16 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1185 | 1103 | 82 |
| Alger | 94 | 88 | 6 |
| Delta | 140 | 111 | 29 |
| Dickinson | 415 | 399 | 16 |
| Marquette | 832 | 711 | 121 |
| Menominee | 155 | 137 | 18 |
| Schoolcraft | 104 | 93 | 11 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1740 | 1539 | 201 |
| Chippewa | 296 | 236 | 60 |
| Luce | 83 | 75 | 8 |
| Mackinac | 91 | 85 | 6 |
| SDA TOTAL | 470 | 396 | 74 |

TABLE IV.H, (Continued)

ALCOHOLICS AND ADDICTS

| AREA | ADMISSIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | ALCOHOL | DRUGS |
| Baraga | 219 | 202 | 17 |
| Gogebic | 180 | 170 | 10 |
| Houghton | 532 | 507 | 25 |
| Iron | 281 | 268 | 13 |
| Keweenaw | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| Ontonagon | 66 | 58 | 8 |
| SDA TOTAL | 1295 | 1222 | 73 |

(1) Source: Michigan Substance Abuse Information Clearinghouse

(2) Estimates for county only, not consortium

TABLE IV.1

OFFENDERS
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA(1)
AUGUST 1985

| AREA | TOTAL | PAROLEES | CORRECTION CENTER |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 461 | 142 | 319 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 797 | 295 | 502 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 751 | 207 | 544 |
| City of Detroit | NA | NA | NA |
| Thumb Area | 218 | 77 | 141 |
| CAPC | 253 | 89 | 164 |
| Region II | 883 | 297 | 586 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 830 | 273 | 557 |
| GRAETC | 1428 | 478 | 950 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 1086 | 360 | 726 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 1014 | 378 | 636 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 1074 | 333 | 741 |
| Downriver-Monroe(2) | 310 | 137 | 173 |
| Oakland County(2) | 2815 | 975 | 1840 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 858 | 278 | 580 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 268 | 102 | 166 |
| Pontiac Area | NA | NA | NA |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 1841 | 514 | 1327 |
| Wayne County(2) | 9325 | 3202 | 6123 |
| Region 7B | 117 | 36 | 81 |
| West Central Michigan | 229 | 72 | 157 |
| Northeast Michigan | 178 | 65 | 113 |
| Northwest Michigan | 322 | 109 | 213 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 48 | 25 | 23 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 175 | 53 | 122 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 51 | 17 | 34 |
| State of Michigan | 25332 | 8514 | 16818 |

(1) Michigan Department of Corrections. Data does not reflect total inmate population.

(2) Estimates for county only, not consortium.

TABLE IV.J

VETERANS
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA*

| | VETERAN POPULATION | | VETERAN LABOR FORCE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 28639 | 2444 | 23113 | 1482 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 33820 | 2840 | 28140 | 1660 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 46120 | 2740 | 39740 | 1700 |
| City of Detroit | 126740 | 18420 | 92960 | 8580 |
| Thumb Area | 22058 | 2140 | 18064 | 1344 |
| CAPC | 21481 | 1760 | 17755 | 1031 |
| Region II | 33960 | 2460 | 28580 | 1420 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 31221 | 1846 | 26909 | 1171 |
| GRAETC | 52100 | 3280 | 43420 | 1480 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 39760 | 2160 | 34800 | 1160 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 108160 | 5300 | 94040 | 3020 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 48239 | 3998 | 39459 | 2253 |
| Downriver-Monroe | 64996 | 3738 | 54820 | 1867 |
| Oakland County (Balance) | 103348 | 3444 | 91159 | 2170 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 23340 | 2080 | 19000 | 1200 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 26416 | 1639 | 22568 | 919 |
| Pontiac Area | 27339 | 2028 | 23354 | 1212 |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 64023 | 4673 | 52255 | 2573 |
| Wayne County (Balance) | 100360 | 4400 | 85640 | 2380 |
| Region 7B | 17300 | 2060 | 11340 | 1100 |
| West Central Michigan | 15580 | 1900 | 11360 | 940 |
| Northeast Michigan | 15320 | 1920 | 11160 | 1080 |
| Northwest Michigan | 26240 | 2940 | 19760 | 1560 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 6289 | 682 | 4845 | 424 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 27172 | 2862 | 21265 | 1672 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 12153 | 1468 | 8053 | 640 |
| State of Michigan | 1122174 | 85222 | 923559 | 46038 |

*Source: 1980 Census

TABLE IV.K

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA*

| AREA | TOTAL | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED |
|---|---|---|
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 1480 | 996 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 2220 | 1680 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 2200 | 1460 |
| City of Detroit | 29560 | 23420 |
| Thumb Area | 1182 | 853 |
| CAPC | 787 | 533 |
| Region II | 1920 | 1040 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 1054 | 739 |
| GRAETC | 2520 | 1560 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 1220 | 540 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 4860 | 2400 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 3258 | 2290 |
| Downriver-Monroe | 3562 | 1921 |
| Oakland County (Balance) | 3481 | 1509 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 1440 | 880 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 778 | 541 |
| Pontiac Area | 1812 | 1109 |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 5331 | 3752 |
| Wayne County (Balance) | 6080 | 3320 |
| Region 7B | 960 | 560 |
| West Central Michigan | 840 | 480 |
| Northeast Michigan | 720 | 480 |
| Northwest Michigan | 1200 | 700 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 342 | 219 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 1157 | 707 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 798 | 464 |
| State of Michigan | 80762 | 54153 |

*Source: 1980 Census

TABLE IV.L

DISLOCATED WORKERS
BY RACE, AGE, SEX
MARCH 1984

MICHIGAN

| | TOTAL | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | | |
| Total All Ages | 210814 | 182521 | 25741 | 2552 |
| 16-17 | 73 | 44 | 27 | 2 |
| 18 | 98 | 67 | 29 | 3 |
| 19 | 982 | 883 | 85 | 14 |
| 20-21 | 7883 | 7239 | 574 | 70 |
| 22-24 | 21127 | 18934 | 1981 | 212 |
| 25-44 | 116491 | 100561 | 14341 | 1589 |
| 45-54 | 33017 | 27877 | 4715 | 424 |
| 55-64 | 27348 | 23361 | 3762 | 226 |
| 65+ | 3795 | 3555 | 227 | 12 |
| Female | | | | |
| Total all Ages | 70908 | 59876 | 10407 | 895 |
| 16-17 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| 18 | 38 | 25 | 13 | 0 |
| 19 | 325 | 291 | 30 | 5 |
| 20-21 | 2645 | 2412 | 214 | 28 |
| 22-24 | 6685 | 5875 | 759 | 64 |
| 25-44 | 38788 | 32414 | 5993 | 557 |
| 45-54 | 11996 | 9975 | 1906 | 161 |
| 55-64 | 8968 | 7512 | 1408 | 71 |
| 65+ | 1437 | 1359 | 70 | 9 |

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

SECTION 3

JTPA
SPECIAL
TABLES

TABLE IV.M

RATIO OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT
TO WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

| AREA | TOTAL | PRIVATE | GOVERNMENT | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 68650 | 53625 | 15025 | 22 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 77700 | 63700 | 14000 | 18 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 176750 | 116100 | 60650 | 34 |
| City of Detroit | na | na | na | na |
| Thumb Area | 39250 | 27100 | 12150 | 31 |
| CAPC | 52600 | 37350 | 15250 | 29 |
| Region II | 82350 | 67550 | 14800 | 18 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 109900 | 91625 | 18275 | 17 |
| GRAETC | 207600 | 186175 | 21425 | 10 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 145650 | 96575 | 49075 | 34 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 242450 | 201075 | 41375 | 17 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 136325 | 116950 | 19375 | 14 |
| Downriver-Monroe | na | na | na | na |
| Oakland County(1) | 424075 | 381500 | 42575 | 10 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 54000 | 44500 | 9500 | 18 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 74050 | 63400 | 10650 | 14 |
| Pontiac Area | na | na | na | na |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 176200 | 148900 | 27300 | 15 |
| Wayne County(1) | 842625 | 717500 | 125125 | 15 |
| Region 7B | 23825 | 16575 | 7250 | 30 |
| West Central Michigan | 28650 | 19125 | 9525 | 33 |
| Northeast Michigan | 28975 | 21700 | 7275 | 25 |
| Northwest Michigan | 64600 | 51325 | 13275 | 21 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 12900 | 7475 | 5425 | 42 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 53825 | 38925 | 14900 | 28 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 23925 | 15225 | 8700 | 36 |
| State of Michigan(2) | 3186400 | 2610400 | 576000 | 18 |

(1) Estimates for county only, not consortium.

(2) Sum of areas is less than Michigan total primarily due to the exclusion of Monroe data.

NA:Not Applicable

TABLE IV.N

RATIO OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

| AREA | PERCENT |
|---|---|
| United States | 43 |
| State of Michigan(1) | 38 |
| Service Delivery Areas | |
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 32 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 30 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 37 |
| City of Detroit(2) | na |
| Thumb Area | 19 |
| CAPC | 26 |
| Region II | 32 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 50 |
| GRAETC | 56 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 35 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 33 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 38 |
| Downriver-Monroe(2) | na |
| Oakland County | 50 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 34 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 37 |
| Pontiac Area(2) | na |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 40 |
| Wayne County | 41 |
| Region 7B | 18 |
| West Central Michigan | 21 |
| Northeast Michigan | 25 |
| Northwest Michigan | 33 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 21 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 29 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 21 |

(1) Sum of areas is less than Michigan total primarily due to the exclusion of Monroe data.

(2) Estimates for county only, not consortium.

NA:Not Applicable

TABLE IV.0

ADC-WIN REGISTRANTS TO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

MICHIGAN

| | ADC/WIN REGISTRANTS (1) | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED 14+ (2) | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|
| MICHIGAN | 217346 | 986470 | 22.0 |

(1) Source: Michigan Department of Social Services

(2) Source: 1980 Census

TABLE IV.P

WELFARE REGISTRANTS

MICHIGAN

SEPTEMBER 1, 1985

| | REGISTRANTS |
|---|---|
| Total | 362596 |
| Male | 118882 |
| Female | 243714 |
| 14-15 | 7 |
| 16-19 | 45990 |
| 20-21 | 26134 |
| 22-44 | 246229 |
| 45-54 | 29182 |
| 55-64 | 14288 |
| 65+ | 766 |
| White | 171056 |
| Black | 178275 |
| American Indian | 1553 |
| Other | 3837 |
| Hispanic | 7875 |

Source: Michigan Department of Social Services, AFDC and GA Registrants (plus students and elderly)

## V. TABLE DESCRIPTIONS

Following is a discussion of basic data elements presented in this report. The data elements are divided into several major groups: 1. general planning information which covers data on industry, occupation and labor force; 2. the eligible population which covers the economically disadvantaged; 3. those target groups covered by the Title II "ten percent provision"; 4. special JTPA tables which cover data specifically required in the legislation. Those tables based on census data were generated from Summary Tape File 4 (STF-4) micro files. Following each data element is a discussion of issues involved, particularly definitions and data availability.

### A. General Planning Information Tables

#### Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force estimates for PY 1986 are available for the state, labor market areas and service delivery areas and are based on the assumption of continued improvement in the State's economy during PY 1986. Except for the state, information is available for mutually exclusive categories by sex, age and race.

Total labor force, employment and unemployment forecasts were based upon area population and industry employment trends. Distributions by age, race, sex and geographic detail were derived using 1980 census information.

#### Private Industry Employment Analysis

This information is based on the ES-202 listing of all employers covered by the Michigan Employment Security Act. This listing covers over 90 percent of all employers doing business in Michigan. The major groups which are wholly or partially excluded are railroad employees, commission sales workers, unpaid family workers and government.

Industry employment figures are provided for the total SDA. In some instances, information for counties within a multi-county SDA may be available upon request. Since this data is not available below the county level, sub-county SDA's are provided with their respective county level information. Average employment levels are presented by two digit Standard Industrial Classification Codes for the latest quarter available. The absolute change in employment over the year is also shown. Data for some industries have been excluded to prevent disclosure of confidential information. Since this employment data represents the most current count of jobs by place of work at the county level, it is useful in analyzing local area employment structure and trends.

## B. Title II Eligible Population Tables

### JTPA Title II Eligible Population

This year several measures of the economically disadvantaged population are presented for use in analyzing the local area eligible population. These estimates for the economically disadvantaged population are based on 1980 census data. The first two tables contain profile data on the total population , civilian labor force and unemployed population of the economically disadvantaged. Further detail, cross-tabulated by age, race and sex on the total and unemployed population is provided in the appendix. The third table contains estimates of the economically disadvantaged population in 1982. The data were developed by linking forward the 1980 Census information using the March 1982 Current Population Survey for Michigan. This table provides a profile of the disadvantaged adjusted by age/race/sex for potential labor force participation. That is, the last column in the table depicts the disadvantaged assuming that they were to participate in the labor force to the same extent as the general population. This is an important planning guide since it more closely reflects the disadvantaged who are likely to be active in the job market and, therefore, to avail themselves of JTPA services. This table provides demographic detail for each service delivery area in total. County breakouts will be available only as percent distributions of SDA totals.

### Handicapped

A handicapped individual is defined as an individual who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment. The information in this table is derived from 1980 Census data. The table presents demographic characteristics on the total handicapped population. Additional information is provided for both total and economically disadvantaged handicapped individuals, in the labor force and not in the labor force but able to work. Census information for the handicapped reflect public transportation disability and is only available for those labor force attached individuals 16 years and older. Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted six months or more and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways or other forms of public transportation. Information in the table is only available for the total SDA.

### School Dropouts

In addition to the ten percent provision, services to school dropouts are also mandated under Section 203(b),3 as an "equitable service" item and under Section 205(b),1 as a priority item. According to JTPA legislation a school dropout is an individual who is: 1) not attending any school and is not subject to a compulsory attendance law, and 2) who has not received a secondary school diploma or a certificate from a program of equivalency for such a diploma.

The information in this table is derived from 1980 Census data, and provides demographic characteristics for persons 16 years and older in the general population as well as the school dropout population in 1980. In addition, for both categories information is provided on those who are economically disadvantaged. Information in the table is only available for the total SDA.

### ADC-WIN Registrants to Economically Disadvantaged

Title II Section 203.b3 mandates service to WIN participants "taking into account their proportion of economically disadvantaged persons sixteen years of age or over." This table compares the number of WIN registrants to the number of 1980 economically disadvantaged population sixteen years of age and over. The information on WIN participants is from the Michigan Department of Social Services and represents an actual count of registrants as of September 1, 1985.

### Welfare Registrants

Information in this table may be useful for additional program planning needs. The table is based on information from the Michigan Department of Social Services and represents as of September 1, 1985 an actual count of individuals receiving financial support from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance programs. The information is provided by sex, race and age for each service delivery area on welfare registrants. Registrants are recipients who meet the worker requirement and must participate in training as well as work assignment. Information in the table is only available for the total SDA.

### Dislocated Workers

Information in this table is provided to assist in the planning of training programs under JTPA Title III. Information on individuals unemployed for 15 weeks or more from the Current Population Survey for Michigan, March 1984, was used as an estimate for dislocated workers. The distribution of dislocated workers by area and demographic characteristics was based on claimant data.

## C. Title II - Ten Percent Provision Target Groups

### Teenage Parents

The information in this table is based on 1980 Census data. Although teenage parents may be defined as teenagers aged 14-19 with dependent children, census data is only available for 15-19 year olds with dependent children. This table reflects the total teenage parent population as well as those economically disadvantaged for each service delivery area.

## Limited English Language Proficiency

The information in this table is based on 1980 Census data on ability to speak English. This information is derived from responses to question 13c in the census where persons who reported they spoke a language other than English where asked to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses are extremely subjective since they are based on the respondent's own perception.

Information is provided for each SDA on total persons as well as economically disadvantaged persons in this target group.

## Alcoholics and Addicts

This table reflects data on admissions to substance abuse treatment programs and is generated by the Michigan Substance Abuse Information Clearinghouse. Since information was only available at the county level, data for city level service delivery areas is not provided.

## Offenders

The term "offender" means any adult or juvenile who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process for whom services under JTPA may be beneficial or who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction. This table presents actual count data from the Michigan Department of Corrections. The table reflects parolees and residents of correction centers as of August 1, 1985 by county from which sentenced. This information does not include offenders in state prisons. This information does not include offenders in local jails, juvenile courts or the federal facility in Milan. Since information was only available at the county level, data for city level service delivery areas are not provided.

## Veteran Population and Labor Force

The information in this table is based on 1980 Census data. The term "veteran" as defined by JTPA is an individual who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

According to 1980 Census data, more than one-third of all males 16 years and older are veterans. Since, a population estimate of all veterans will significantly overstate service needs, additional information is provided reflecting labor force attachment as well as those veterans in the population and labor force who are economically disadvantaged.

## Displaced Homemakers

The following statement represents an updated definition for displaced homemakers consistent with legislation and data availability. A displaced homemaker is an individual who is:

1. 35-62 years of age

2. divorced, separated or widowed

3. currently not employed

4. has not been employed within the last five years

These characteristics are cross-tabulated from 1980 Census data to arrive at a more current estimate of "displaced homemakers" in both definitional and data terms. Information in the table is only available for the total SDA.

Older Workers/Older Individuals

Older workers are defined as those 55 years of age and over. Services are mandated in two sections of JTPA; Section 124 and the ten percent provision of Title II. Section 124 refers to disadvantaged older individuals, and is presented as a subset of the economically disadvantaged information in Table 1. The ten percent provision refers to all older workers, and is a subset of the civilian labor force data in Table 3.

D. Special JTPA Tables

Ratio of Civilian Government to Wage and Salary Employment

This ratio is used to regulate the distribution of participants in on-the-job-training (OJT) between private and government employment. The information is derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistic's 790 Employment Survey data base generated by MESC-Research and Statistics. The data base is a monthly employment survey of establishments by place of work and does not include agricultural or self-employment. The wage and salary employment estimates, based on place of work are used rather than total employment estimates from the census which are based on place of residence. The place of work data was considered more consistent with the legislation in terms of current information and the analysis of area industry structure.

For most SDA's, the data in the table is the percent of government to total wage and salary employment computed from MESC labor market area (LMA) wage and salary employment data. For SDA's which do not conform to LMA boundaries, the LMA data were disaggregated using county employment estimates based on employer reports under the unemployment insurance system (ES-202 report). Annual average 1983 wage and salary data were used for SDA's conforming to LMA boundaries. December 1983 ES-202 data were used to disaggregate county employment for SDA's not conforming to labor market boundaries. Employment estimates by place of work are only available for SDA's comprising whole counties. It is recommended that sub-county SDA's use the information provided for their respective county.

## Ratio of Private Employment to Population

This ratio is one of several criteria used to justify administrative costs in excess of the 30 percent limitation [Section 108, part 2, b(ii)]. The employment information is derived from the establishment survey data base described in the previous table. The population data is based on the 1980 Census of Population 16+ years of age.

APPENDICES

A. Glossary of Terms . . . . . .

B. Unemployment Insurance Claimants . . . . . .

C. Personal Income by County . . . . . .

D. Title II Eligible Population Details . . . . . .

# APPENDIX A

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## A. Glossary of Terms

LABOR MARKET AREAS consist of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Major labor market areas (MSA's) have a central city (or adjoining cities) with a population of 50,000 or more. Small labor market areas must have a central community that has a population nucleus of 5,000 or more.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSA'S) are designated and defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce so that local economic and social statistics collected by many government and private organizations may be presented on a common geographic basis. Areas qualifying as metropolitan statistical areas have either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY is conducted monthly in approximately 3,000 Michigan households by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to derive civilian labor force, total employment and unemployment estimates for the state. These estimates are prepared directly by BLS and released at the same time as the national figures each month. Labor force estimates for subareas of Michigan are compiled by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of MESC based on standard BLS procedures. These independently derived figures for labor market areas are then adjusted for additivity to the Statewide totals.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE) is the summation of the number of area residents who are estimated to be employed and the number of area residents estimated to be unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL includes an unduplicated estimate of area residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of each month. This estimate includes agricultural employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers, domestics and strikers, as well as residents who were employed in wage and salary jobs within the labor market area or in another labor market area.

UNEMPLOYMENT, TOTAL is an unduplicated estimate of area residents who did not earn any wages during the survey week including the 12th of the month, and who were able, available, and actively seeking work during the thirty-day period preceding the survey week.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE is the total number of unemployed in the labor market area divided by the civilian labor force in the area.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (BY PLACE OF WORK) is an estimate of the number of individual jobs in the area based on a survey of employers during the survey week. These estimates are available by industry and include nonresidents who commute into the labor market area for work, as well as individuals who have more than one job in the same labor market area.

WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES is an estimate of the number of jobs that are affected by a labor-management dispute during the entire survey week. Workers included in this category are not considered unemployed since they have a job attachment.

BENCHMARK (CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS) indicates the most recent time period during which the industry employment estimates, which are based on a monthly sample of local employers, were compared with and adjusted to the total count of area jobs as reported under the Michigan Employment Security Act. Also, estimates of noncovered employment are included.

BENCHMARK (CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY) indicates the most recent time period during which the labor force, employment and unemployment estimates, by place of residence, were compared with and adjusted to the national household survey conducted in Michigan by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HANDICAPPED The term "handicapped individual" means any individual who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment.

OFFENDER The term "offender" means any adult or juvenile who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process and for whom services under employment and training legislation may be beneficial or who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSON The term "economically disadvantaged" means an individual who meets one of the following criteria:

A. Receives, or is a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments under a federal,state or local welfare program;

B. Has, or is a member of a family which has received a total income for the six (6) months prior to application which is not in excess of the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB),or is 70% of the lower standard of living;

C. Receives food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977;

D. Is a foster child, on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made;or

E. Is an adult, handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of (A) or (B) above, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

POVERTY LEVEL INCOME is the maximum annual income which can be received by an individual or a family and still be considered economically disadvantaged. The maximum income level varies according to size of

family. The poverty guidelines continue to be updated periodically to reflect consumer price changes as measured by the Consumer Price Index. The current poverty guidelines effective March 8, 1985 are:

| Family Size | Nationwide |
|---|---|
| 1 | $5,250 |
| 2 | 7,050 |
| 3 | 8,850 |
| 4 | 10,650 |
| 5 | 12,450 |
| 6 | 14,250 |
| 7 | 16,050 |
| 8 | 17,850 |

For families in excess of 8 members, add $1,800 for each additional member.

SEVENTY PERCENT LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS. Are effective as of June 26, 1985. Eligibility to participate in JTPA programs funded under Title II-A and Title II-b (Summer Youth Employment Program), require income determination of eligibility on the higher of either 70% of the lower living standard income level, or the OMB poverty guidelines. For JTPA purposes only metropolitan income levels will be used for Detroit MSA levels, per Michigan Department of Labor Instruction Letter 85-5.

| Family Size | Detroit MSA | Metropolitan (except for the Detroit MSA) | Non-Metro |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $4,180 | $4,370 | $4,280 |
| 2 | 6,850 | 7,160 | 7,010 |
| 3 | 9,400 | 9,830 | 9,620 |
| 4 | 11,610 | 12,130 | 11,880 |
| 5 | 13,700 | 14,310 | 14,020 |
| 6 | 16,020 | 16,740 | 16,390 |
| Each Over Six | 2,320 | 2,430 | 2,370 |

Note: Metropolitan area income standards are applied to applicants residing within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Non-Metropolitan area income standards are applied to applicants outside an MSA. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are listed in the table on the following page.

## METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS IN MICHIGAN

| City | Counties |
|---|---|
| Ann Arbor | Washtenaw |
| Detroit | Lapeer-Livingston-Macomb<br>Monroe-Oakland-St.Clair-Wayne |
| Battle Creek | Calhoun |
| Benton Harbor | Berrien |
| Flint | Genesee |
| Grand Rapids | Kent-Ottawa |
| Jackson | Jackson |
| Kalamazoo | Kalamazoo |
| Lansing/East Lansing | Clinton-Eaton-Ingham |
| Muskegon | Muskegon |
| Saginaw-Bay City-Midland | Saginaw-Bay-Midland |

## APPENDIX B

## UI CLAIMANTS BY SDA

This information is prepared by the Michigan Employment Security Commission from the Unemployment Insurance Data base. This information represents U.I. claims for regular benefits for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month during June 1985. The claimant data has been geographically distributed by Service Delivery Area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
JUNE 1985*

| AREA | REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE |
|---|---|
| Barry-Branch-Calhoun | 2246 |
| Berrien-Cass-Van Buren | 2956 |
| Lansing Tri-County | 2842 |
| Thumb Area | 1915 |
| CAPC | 1873 |
| Region II | 2996 |
| Kalamazoo-St. Joseph | 2392 |
| GRAETC | 4485 |
| Livingston-Washtenaw | 2745 |
| Macomb-St. Clair | 7306 |
| Saginaw-Midland-Bay | 3334 |
| Monroe County | 1304 |
| Oakland County | 6528 |
| Muskegon-Oceana | 2412 |
| Allegan-Ottawa | 1906 |
| Genesee-Shiawassee | 6938 |
| Wayne County(1) | 20195 |
| City of Detroit | 9639 |
| Region 7B | 929 |
| West Central Michigan | 1345 |
| Northeast Michigan | 1388 |
| Northwest Michigan | 2255 |
| Eastern Upper Peninsula | 489 |
| Central Upper Peninsula | 1745 |
| Western Upper Peninsula | 1350 |
| State of Michigan | 83874 |

*Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Bureau of Research and Statistics

(1)Wayne County total includes City of Detroit.

## APPENDIX C

## PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY

The personal income estimates presented in this publication were produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal income and derivative measures have a broad range of application. They are widely used in both the public and private sectors. For state and local governments the estimates are useful inputs in economic resource profiles and in economic models developed for planning purposes.

Personal income of an area is the income received by, or on behalf of all the residents of the area. Personal income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance.

PERSONAL INCOME STATEWIDE BY COUNTY
(Residency Adjusted)

| AREA | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan | 9297 | 9872 | 10653 | 10942 |
| Alcona | 5719 | 6239 | 6890 | 7390 |
| Alger | 5598 | 6161 | 6554 | 6809 |
| Allegan | 6996 | 7368 | 8179 | 8447 |
| Alpena | 7354 | 7925 | 8488 | 8557 |
| Antrim | 6773 | 7449 | 8310 | 8512 |
| Arenac | 6187 | 6640 | 7346 | 7496 |
| Baraga | 6304 | 6957 | 7334 | 7142 |
| Barry | 6991 | 7492 | 8126 | 8318 |
| Bay | 8255 | 8978 | 9823 | 10001 |
| Benzie | 6536 | 6930 | 7741 | 8227 |
| Berrien | 7942 | 8501 | 9416 | 9786 |
| Branch | 7826 | 8150 | 9001 | 9125 |
| Calhoun | 8946 | 9567 | 10409 | 10667 |
| Cass | 7887 | 8277 | 8903 | 9464 |
| Charlevoix | 7298 | 7804 | 8349 | 8717 |
| Cheboygan | 6618 | 7168 | 7676 | 7913 |
| Chippewa | 5608 | 6434 | 6938 | 7279 |
| Clare | 6131 | 6327 | 6987 | 7367 |
| Clinton | 8033 | 8741 | 9800 | 9950 |
| Crawford | 5390 | 6084 | 6772 | 7341 |
| Delta | 6680 | 7357 | 8181 | 8546 |
| Dickinson | 8392 | 9159 | 9607 | 10156 |
| Eaton | 8182 | 8754 | 9854 | 10061 |
| Emmet | 7597 | 8306 | 8962 | 9365 |
| Genesee | 9647 | 10114 | 11252 | 11107 |
| Gladwin | 5815 | 6390 | 6867 | 7154 |
| Gogebic | 6280 | 7145 | 7844 | 8267 |
| Grand Traverse | 8554 | 9091 | 9943 | 10621 |
| Gratiot | 7786 | 8548 | 9203 | 9568 |
| Hillsdale | 7405 | 7440 | 8336 | 8659 |
| Houghton | 5728 | 6476 | 7096 | 7376 |
| Huron | 7587 | 8649 | 9227 | 9672 |
| Ingham | 9397 | 9968 | 10861 | 11321 |
| Ionia | 6638 | 7207 | 7833 | 7913 |
| Iosco | 6499 | 7109 | 7772 | 8192 |
| Iron | 6765 | 7658 | 8413 | 8749 |
| Isabella | 5831 | 6556 | 7294 | 7704 |
| Jackson | 8332 | 8818 | 9668 | 9850 |
| Kalamazoo | 9163 | 9893 | 10849 | 11170 |
| Kalkaska | 5960 | 6331 | 7480 | 7812 |
| Kent | 9069 | 9624 | 10498 | 10849 |
| Keweenaw | 6043 | 6767 | 7718 | 7650 |
| Lake | 4964 | 5658 | 5941 | 6187 |

(Continued)

PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY

| AREA | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lapeer | 7882 | 8145 | 8879 | 9123 |
| Leelanau | 7111 | 7697 | 8732 | 9066 |
| Lenawee | 8188 | 8759 | 9466 | 9660 |
| Livingston | 8435 | 8632 | 9346 | 9551 |
| Luce | 7344 | 8355 | 9217 | 10033 |
| Mackinac | 6654 | 7402 | 8348 | 8752 |
| Macomb | 10596 | 11012 | 11998 | 12268 |
| Manistee | 6858 | 7430 | 8240 | 8426 |
| Marquette | 7273 | 7807 | 8527 | 8595 |
| Mason | 6675 | 7024 | 7797 | 7860 |
| Mecosta | 4790 | 5474 | 5767 | 6030 |
| Menominee | 6709 | 7307 | 8090 | 8422 |
| Midland | 9306 | 9904 | 11012 | 11113 |
| Missaukee | 5350 | 5884 | 6549 | 6735 |
| Monroe | 8480 | 9041 | 10024 | 10509 |
| Montcalm | 6648 | 7590 | 8361 | 8616 |
| Montmorency | 6031 | 6711 | 7210 | 7876 |
| Muskegon | 7789 | 8353 | 9091 | 9442 |
| Newaygo | 6132 | 6472 | 7128 | 7479 |
| Oakland | 12268 | 12879 | 13855 | 14186 |
| Oceana | 6130 | 6560 | 7287 | 7456 |
| Ogemaw | 5573 | 5992 | 6487 | 6772 |
| Ontonagon | 5581 | 6345 | 7173 | 7273 |
| Osceola | 5526 | 6213 | 6658 | 7017 |
| Oscoda | 4623 | 4920 | 5304 | 5587 |
| Otsego | 7503 | 7948 | 8581 | 8605 |
| Ottawa | 8632 | 8906 | 9800 | 10218 |
| Presque Isle | 5912 | 6605 | 7338 | 7572 |
| Roscommon | 5983 | 6748 | 7473 | 7812 |
| Saginaw | 9101 | 9570 | 10380 | 10416 |
| St. Clair | 7896 | 8427 | 9177 | 9574 |
| St. Joseph | 7788 | 8266 | 9090 | 9418 |
| Sanilac | 6984 | 7551 | 8332 | 8637 |
| Schoolcraft | 6321 | 7050 | 7606 | 8328 |
| Shiawassee | 8373 | 8994 | 9854 | 10016 |
| Tuscola | 7837 | 8428 | 9139 | 9329 |
| Van Buren | 7114 | 7605 | 8409 | 8655 |
| Washtenaw | 9698 | 10430 | 11239 | 11627 |
| Wayne | 10012 | 10674 | 11205 | 11558 |
| Wexford | 6553 | 7098 | 7741 | 8304 |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

APPENDIX D

TITLE II ELIGIBLE POPULATION DETAILS

The following listing reflects 1980 Census information for both the total and unemployed economically disadvantaged population. The detail listing is cross-tabulated by age, race, and sex.

Table A
STATE OF MICHIGAN
Title II Eligible Population
Economically Disadvantaged
Detailed Characteristics

| TOTAL | AGE GROUP | White | Black | Am Indian | As Pacific | Hispanic | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 14 - 15 | 28281 | 17938 | 473 | 360 | 1895 | 48947 |
| | 16 - 19 | 73420 | 34069 | 1417 | 471 | 3806 | 113183 |
| | 20 - 21 | 49323 | 15940 | 672 | 379 | 1692 | 68006 |
| | 22 - 44 | 277244 | 115064 | 4058 | 2963 | 10881 | 410210 |
| | 45 - 54 | 61154 | 25332 | 572 | 419 | 2556 | 90033 |
| | 55 - 64 | 73483 | 23731 | 415 | 319 | 1725 | 99673 |
| | 65 + | 124482 | 29170 | 784 | 717 | 1265 | 156418 |
| | Total | 687387 | 261244 | 8391 | 5628 | 23820 | 986470 |

| Male | AGE GROUP | White | Black | Am Indian | As Pacific | Hispanic | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 14 - 15 | 13748 | 9123 | 257 | 180 | 938 | 24246 |
| | 16 - 19 | 32295 | 14866 | 527 | 179 | 1969 | 49836 |
| | 20 - 21 | 19543 | 5410 | 214 | 180 | 557 | 25904 |
| | 22 - 44 | 103516 | 35942 | 1441 | 1287 | 4088 | 146274 |
| | 45 - 54 | 22360 | 8070 | 217 | 159 | 1077 | 31883 |
| | 55 - 64 | 24353 | 7709 | 158 | 140 | 798 | 33158 |
| | 65 + | 35741 | 8884 | 272 | 240 | 438 | 45575 |
| | Total | 251556 | 90004 | 3086 | 2365 | 9865 | 356876 |

| Female | AGE GROUP | White | Black | Am Indian | As Pacific | Hispanic | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 14 - 15 | 14533 | 8815 | 216 | 180 | 957 | 24701 |
| | 16 - 19 | 41125 | 19203 | 890 | 292 | 1837 | 63347 |
| | 20 - 21 | 29780 | 10530 | 458 | 199 | 1135 | 42102 |
| | 22 - 44 | 173728 | 79122 | 2617 | 1676 | 6793 | 263936 |
| | 45 - 54 | 38794 | 17262 | 355 | 260 | 1479 | 58150 |
| | 55 - 64 | 49130 | 16022 | 257 | 179 | 927 | 86515 |
| | 65 + | 88741 | 20286 | 512 | 477 | 827 | 110843 |
| | Total | 435831 | 171240 | 5305 | 3263 | 13955 | 629594 |

Table B
STATE OF MICHIGAN
Title II Eligible Population
Economically Disadvantaged
Detailed Characteristics
Unemployed

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | AGE GROUP | White | Black | Am Indian | As Pacific | Hispanic | TOTAL |
| | 16 - 19 | 8561 | 4856 | 273 | 0 | 499 | 14189 |
| | 20 - 21 | 6185 | 3378 | 157 | 60 | 279 | 10059 |
| | 22 - 44 | 34651 | 22778 | 870 | 159 | 1831 | 60289 |
| | 45 - 54 | 5212 | 2319 | 38 | 79 | 258 | 7906 |
| | 55 - 64 | 2806 | 898 | 40 | 40 | 159 | 3943 |
| | 65 + | 554 | 240 | 19 | 0 | 20 | 833 |
| | Total | 57969 | 34469 | 1397 | 338 | 3046 | 97219 |
| Male | AGE GROUP | White | Black | Am Indian | As Pacific | Hispanic | TOTAL |
| | 16 - 19 | 4693 | 2277 | 177 | 0 | 319 | 7466 |
| | 20 - 21 | 3309 | 1639 | 97 | 40 | 120 | 5205 |
| | 22 - 44 | 19188 | 10595 | 448 | 80 | 1057 | 31368 |
| | 45 - 54 | 2780 | 1380 | 18 | 39 | 140 | 4357 |
| | 55 - 64 | 1476 | 598 | 20 | 20 | 119 | 2233 |
| | 65 + | 178 | 80 | 19 | 0 | 20 | 297 |
| | Total | 31624 | 16569 | 779 | 179 | 1775 | 50926 |
| Female | AGE GROUP | White | Black | Am Indian | As Pacific | Hispanic | TOTAL |
| | 16 - 19 | 3868 | 2579 | 96 | 0 | 180 | 6723 |
| | 20 - 21 | 2876 | 1739 | 60 | 20 | 159 | 4854 |
| | 22 - 44 | 15463 | 12183 | 422 | 79 | 774 | 28921 |
| | 45 - 54 | 2432 | 939 | 20 | 40 | 118 | 3549 |
| | 55 - 64 | 1330 | 300 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 1710 |
| | 65 + | 376 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 536 |
| | Total | 28345 | 17900 | 618 | 159 | 1271 | 48293 |